

Ellsworth American, - - - Extra.

ELLSWORTH, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

Republican National Convention.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, in the City of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of the Constitution, securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and it is the duty of the government to sustain these institutions and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy. (Cheers.)

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men, at the South, was demanded by every consideration of public safety, gratitude and justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of these States. (Cheers.)

Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to creditors at home and abroad according to the letter, and the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.

Sixth—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for a radical reform.

Eighth—We professedly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the succession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; who has constantly and corruptly resisted by every measure in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of 35 Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born and were citizens of the United States as a relic of the feudal times dot authorized by the law United States. Naturalized or native they must not be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the peo-

ple, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, prosperity and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth—This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Mr. Spencer of New York, moved the adoption of the report and called the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane made a point of order that the New York delegation had not been canvassed and his colleague could not call the previous question, except on the call of two States.

The chair sustained the point.

Mr. Cochrane moved to amend by inserting the sentence declaring the President improperly acquitted by 19 votes.

Mr. McClure of Penn., by instruction of the delegation, renewed the previous question.

Ohio seconded it.

The question was put and ordered.

Mr. Cochrane withdrew his amendment and the question recurred on the adoption of the report as presented by the committee. It was adopted with 20 or 20 dissenting votes. (Great cheering.)

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

Mr. Thompson reported an additional resolution to the effect that the adjournment of the convention shall not grant a dissolution of the same, but that it shall remain as an organization, subject to be called together again at any time and place that the National Republican Executive Committee shall designate. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Carl Schurz wished the adoption of an additional resolution, recognizing the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of a Democratic government, and also commending the magnanimity of reconstructed rebels who now support the government and favoring the removal of restrictions and disabilities imposed upon them, just as rapidly as their loyalty justifies it.

The resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

On a motion to proceed to ballot for President of the United States, Gen. Logan said: In the name of the loyal people and soldiers of the Republican party, I nominate Ulysses S. Grant for President of the United States.

The whole Convention rose to their feet, and great cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the applause was prolonged and ended in three cheers for General Grant. The band played "Hail to the Chief."

The States were then called and each for Grant. The vote of Georgia was announced by Governor Brown, who said the Georgia Republicans, many of whom were originally secessionists, recognized the maxim, "Enemies in war, in peace friends."

During the progress of the call each successive vote was received with great enthusiasm.

General Sickles rising to cast the New York vote, was received with cheers.

The Territories were also called, each having two, except Colorado, which was allowed six.

The chair announced six hundred and fifty votes cast and all for Grant. (Great cheering.)

As the vote was announced a new drop curtain in the rear was uncovered, presenting five portraits of Grant supported by Liberty, and above was the motto, "Match him." The band then played "Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle."

On motion, three times three were given for the nominee. The Convention joined in singing Rally Around the Flag, accompanied by the band. Here the enthusiasm was indescribable.

On motion, the President was authorized to telegraph the nomination to Grant.

A solo and trio campaign song, music by George F. Root, entitled "Fight it Out on the Union Line" was sung and received with great favor.

Mr. Scofield, of New York, moved to proceed with the nomination for Vice President.

Mr. Pierce of Virginia, nominated Henry Wilson.

Mr. Claflin of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination and eulogized Wilson warmly, sketching his life and services.

Mr. Lane of Ind., nominated the tried, trusted patriot, Schuyler Colfax. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Parker of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Colfax as candidate, and representative of the young men.

Dutcher of Mich., supported Colfax, every mention of whose name was hailed with cheers.

Brown, of Penn., said Alleghany county would give Colfax ten thousand majority. Other Pennsylvanians interrupting him said Brown was acting against his instructions.

Brown retorted that his county gave the whole Republican majority of the State, and he would vote for Colfax, first, last and all the time.

Mr. Hasseurek, of Ohio, presented that champion of human rights, Benjamin F. Wade, a man of the people—a self-made man; (Wild cheers) of such incorruptible virtue; the people knew him as "Honest Ben Wade." Let the convention say to him through the people, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

Mr. Schurz, for a large majority of the Missouri delegation, seconded Wade's nomination. (Cheers.) If nominated there will be no temptation to assassinate Grant.

Mr. Spaulding of Ohio said; For the first time his State had united on a candidate. She gives Wade 42 votes.

Mr. Jones of North Carolina, supported that old Roman veteran, Ben. Wade. His State is ready to wade in.

Mr. Tremain of New York, nominated New York's favorite son, Reuben E. Fenton.

Mr. Storrs of Ill., eloquently supported Fenton as the standard bearer in the canvass, defeating Horatio Seymour.

At this time Chicago Republicans were heard firing 100 guns for Grant's nomination.

Gen. Logan announced that Illinois would cast 15 votes for Fenton, 11 for Hamlin and 3 for Colfax.

Mr. Warmouth of Louisiana, supported Fenton.

Mr. Wood for Ky., nominated ex-Attorney Gen. Speed of Ky.

Mr. Sands for Maryland, nominated Andrew G. Curtin.

Mr. Williamson, of Iowa, presented James Harlan.

Mr. Whitmore, of So. Carolina, endorsed Mr. Wilson (cheers).

Mr. Keifer, of Ala., named Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. (Partial applause and boisterous laughter.)

Mr. Seymour, of Wis., supported Hannibal Hamlin, but stated his delegation gave Fenton 7, Colfax 6, Hamlin 1, Curtin 1. Personally he thought it wise to retrieve the mistake made at the Baltimore Convention, when Hamlin was displaced.

Mr. Shepley of Maine, nominated Hannibal Hamlin. (Cheers.)

Mr. Souther, of Penn., supported Gov. Curtin. He said the convention ridiculed the asserted opposition to him.

Mr. Humphrey, of Ala., said his delegation respected Mr. Wade, Mr. Kelly, and the other nominees, but part of the convention supported Wilson.

Mr. Roster, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Hamlin. He said Hamlin would unite the party of the whole nation.

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, called for the vote so the delegates might show their hands. (Cries of the vote, the vote.)

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, nominated Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas.

As the call of the roll for Vice President proceeded, there was much splitting of delegates.

Fenton had 132; Wade 140; Wilson 119; Kelley 6; Colfax 118; Curtin 52; Hamlin 30; Harlan 16; Cresswell 14; Pomeroy 1; Speed 12.

Whole number of votes 649; necessary to a choice 325.

On the second ballot Speed withdrawn. Wade had 170; Hamlin 30; Curtin 45.

On the third ballot Wade had 178; Colfax, 164; Fenton, 145; Wilson 61; Hamlin 19.

Before the chair announced the final vote the delegations from all the States with the exception of New York and Ohio, declared unanimously for Colfax.

The final vote was then announced: Total 650; necessary to a choice, 326. Colfax had 522; Fenton 65; Wade 52; Wilson 11. The Chair then announced Schuyler Colfax as the nominee for Vice President.

Gen. Sickles of New York then moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was seconded by Ohio, and carried amidst enthusiastic applause.

Go hear the Buckleys.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

THE undersigned having just returned from Boston, would respectfully say to their friends that they are now ready with the largest stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE,

ever offered in Ellsworth, together with

CROCKERY WARE,

GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

PAPER CURTAINS,

OIL SHADES,

All kinds of

BED SPREADS,

TABLE COVERINGS,

TRAVELING, WORK, &

MARKET BASKETS,

CHILDREN'S CABS,

FEATHERS and

MATTRESSES of all kinds,

WORK BOXES,

PORTABLE DESKS,

GLOVE BOXES,

WRINGING MACHINES,

CARPETING,

BED TICKING,

ENAMELED CLOTH, Etc., Etc.,

Brooms, Tubs, Boys' Carts and

Wagons,

Also

Coffins & Caskets,

fitting up at short notice.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and despatch.

GEO. CUNNINGHAM, A. T. CUSHMAN.

15

HARNESS

SHOP!

New Made Goods, of

the Best Stock,

&c., &c.

THE Subscriber continues the Harness & Saddle Business at the

OLD SHOP of ROLLINS and JOY

and has one of the

Best Stock of Goods,

in his line, in Eastern Maine. Harnesses of all kinds made upon honor, of the

Best of Stock & Workmanship.

TEAM HARNESSSES,

that can't be beat,

RIDING HARNESSSES,

for service and looks.

Has a Large Assortment of

CUSTOM-MADE

TRUNKS & VALISES,

just completed.

Prices put down to barely Living Rates.—Customers treated in a way that they can't help calling again.

WHIPS,

BLANKETS,

COLLARS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES, &c

all the fixings usually kept in a Saddlery and Harness Shop.

Call at the Old Shop

With NEW Prices.

LEWIS A. JOY

1st

Ellsworth, May 18, 1868.

New BARBER SHOP.

THE Subscriber has opened a New

BARBER SHOP,

On Main Street, in Jordan's new building, nearly opposite the Ellsworth House, and over the store formerly occupied by W. C. Pervear. He will attend to all customers, and will by strict attention to business, and good workmanship, endeavor to satisfy them. A competent assistant will be in attendance.

J. H. CHRISTIE,

Ellsworth, Feb. 24th, 1868.

Ellsworth American,.....Extra.

Ellsworth, Maine, Friday, May 20, '68.

Explanatory.

We issue an extra this day instead of the regular issue being obliged to do so because a lot of paper which we ordered two weeks ago, has not arrived, the vessel in which it was shipped ten days ago being detained by Easterly winds &c. We hope to receive it to-day or to-morrow. We shall issue our regular paper of the regular date when it does arrive.

The Presidential Nominations.

Every Republican will rejoice that the Chicago Convention did its great work so rapidly and so well. Nothing could be more auspicious of success, or be better calculated to carry courage and enthusiasm into the party of the country, than the happy beginning and wise ending of the National Union Republican Convention at Chicago. There were no disturbances of any kind, no intractable delegates that wanted to make a row generally, no honest hearted, but erring radical who desired to push to extreme a resolution to excommunicate the seven Senators who voted acquittal on impeachment, but throughout the session, good order, good feeling and a buoyant hope characterized the proceedings. Therefore the delegates will return to their several constituencies bearing with them the same kind and hopeful feeling, which will encourage the masses to work for Grant and Victory.

GENERAL GRANT.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Claremont County Ohio, April 27th, 1822. His early school advantages were of the most limited character, but he prepared himself to enter the Military Academy at West Point, where he was admitted July, 1839. He graduated in 1843 and was breveted 2d Lieut. in the 4th Infantry. He served through the Mexican War, receiving brevets for meritorious conduct at the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. After the war he continued in the army for a number of years, being promoted to a captain while serving in Oregon in 1852. In 1853 he resigned his position in the army and went into business in St. Louis, but in 1859 removed to Galena, Ill., where he was conducting an extensive tannery when the war broke out.

The eventful life of General Grant is pretty well known since the breaking out of the war in 1861, and his is a record which every true American can boast of, especially is this so, commencing with the taking of Forts Donelson and Henry, in Feb. 1862. All our readers will recollect the correspondence which passed between General Buckner and General Grant, at Donelson, when the latter had the former in a tight place. Says the oily General Buckner: "In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation, &c. &c." to which diplomatic note the General returned the following business-like answer:

"Your proposal for the appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is received. No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works."

This characteristic note brought the Confederate General Buckner to his senses and he in an ill-mannered note accepted Grant's terms, thus doing away with the commissioners &c.

The subsequent career of the General until the fall of Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, must be familiar, but we cannot refrain from giving the reader, as a further illustration of the coolness and decision of the General, the following as a part of the preliminaries of the fall of that notable point: General Pemberton was in Command, and on the 3d of July, he proposed the appointment of Commissioners to arrange terms of Capitulation, saying "he was fully able to maintain his position for an indefinite period," General Grant's reply demanded an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. At the request of Gen. Bowen, Grant agreed to meet

Pemberton at 3 o'clock, p. m. The following is the account of the meeting: After shaking hands and an introduction of the officers, General Pemberton said:

"General Grant, I met you in order to arrange terms for the capitulation of the city of Vicksburg and its garrison. What terms do you demand?"

"Unconditional surrender," replied General Grant.

"Unconditional surrender?" said Pemberton, "Never so long as I have a man left? I will fight rather."

"Then sir, you can continue the defense," said Gen. Grant, coolly. "But the impetuous Pemberton had to accept of Grant's terms."

After the fall of Vicksburg, President Lincoln wrote the following, "as honorable to Lincoln as it was just and generous to Grant," says the latter's biographer:

Executive Mansion, }
Washington, July 13, 1863, }

To Major General Grant:—

My dear General:—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgement for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned Northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgement that you were right and I was wrong.

Yours very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

The New York Evening Post, which our readers are aware is often quoted against some measure of policy, or act of the party, says:

It is scarcely necessary for us to tell the readers of the EVENING POST what we think of General Grant. From the day when he exacted an unconditional surrender of Fort Donelson, throughout his career, he has received the constant support of this journal—for the reason that in every part of his career, both during and since the war, he has manifested what seem to us qualities which entitle him to the admiration and confidence of the American people.

Great patience united with indomitable courage and perseverance; an imperturbable temper which keeps his head always clear; the ability not only to conceive a great plan of operations, but also to select with unflinching and wonderful judgment the most skillful subordinates, and to use the means at his command in the best way to attain the end of defeating the enemy—these are some of the qualities which raised him from brigadier-general to the head of the armies, without the help of powerful friends, or political influence.

The Tribune is still more emphatic in its praise of the General, but we have not the space to quote from it this week.

Political Notes.

The Pendleton and Hancock wings of the Democratic party in this State are bitterly hostile. At the caucus in Belfast to elect delegates to the State Convention two tickets were run, one headed by W. H. Simpson of the Journal, the other by W. H. McLellan. Nearly three hundred votes were thrown but "Mac," who swears by Hancock, came out ahead.—[Portland Press.

There is quite an amount of "unpleasantness" in the inharmious Democracy, and there was considerable prospective gain or loss involved in the contest for delegates to the State Convention, to the one side or the other. Bro. Simpson, a week or two since, amused himself over the meeting of Republicans in Belfast to select a delegate to the Chicago Convention, but involved in the result of the caucus at which Bro. Simpson and McClyntock got whipped, was the selection of delegates to the Democratic Convention, of the 5th District, to be held at Augusta, to select delegates to their National Convention. The 5th District, under Democratic interpretation, extends to Augusta. But what more particularly deserves notice is the fact that the Journal party is identified with the "Head centre" located in Ellsworth, who have all matters "cut and dried" if their man in Hancock county is nominated and elected to Congress.

But Bro. Simpson's premature announce-

ment that he is for Pendleton, has precipitated the "split" which it was hoped could have been averted for awhile, at least, until the Grand Tycoon of Waldo Democracy, R. Y. McClyntock Esq., could have been elected a delegate to Mr. Belmont's Convention to be held on the 4th of July at New York. But the younger and fresher Mac is a fast nag, and will not down at the bidding of the "Head Centre." He has been counted out in their plans, and the Belfast caucus was the first notice the "old heads" have received of the speed and bottom of the younger and more vigorous branch of the Democracy.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Hon. Anson Burlingame with his suite has arrived in New York City.

—The Judd divorce case at New Haven has been decided in favor of Mr. Judd and the children given to him.

—The rate per cent on the valuation, for the taxes this year, is twenty two mills on the dollar. Last year it was twenty mills.

—Business seems quite lively in our streets but it is in the teaming line, hauling stones for the repair of the streets, or the gravel from the lot where is to be the town Hall.

—Shooting is cheap in New York, for a man plead guilty of shooting another in a grog shop in that city, and the Judge fined him six cents.

—Senator Pomeroy of Kansas denies in a letter published in the National Intelligencer, the authenticity of the letter produced by Col. Cooper before the Impeachment Managers.

—There is now and has been for ten days or more, a fleet of loaded vessels waiting to get out over the falls at Sullivan, but the Easterly wind keeps them moored in 'Hog Bay', Franklin.

—The news from Washington in regard to impeachment is slightly mixed. The evidence taken by the Managers in regard to whether money was used to influence votes on the 11th article has not all been made public yet.

—If any subscriber or friend will loan us \$1500, at a fair rate of interest, we will purchase a new press, enlarge and do the best we can to make a good paper. As it is we lack just \$1485 of having funds enough to do it ourselves.

—"The Buckleys", the most popular performers of their kind in the country, it will be seen give an Exhibition at Lord's Hall the 29th and 30th inst. Any one will be sure to laugh and grow fat, if he attends. For particulars see bills.

—Messrs Wiggin & Parcher have put into their store new goods, and also put into our advertising columns a good notice of their business, and what they have for sale. The reader is referred to their advertisement.

—The nomination of Grant and Colfax takes well all over the country. Many of the members of Congress and others called to pay their respects to the General the other day, and among the number was a one armed soldier who said he had one hand left to shake hands with his General and to give him a vote.

—Wendell Phillips says "he will read Senator Fessenden's argument the moment any man will show him the slightest reason for supposing that it had the least influence on his opinion." This is rather sharp on the Senator and contains more than an intimation that the speaker thinks prejudice rather than reason controlled the vote for acquittal.

—Hon. John A. Peters is at his home in Bangor for a few days. He attended his family on its return home from Washington, where they went November last. We learn from the Whig that Mr. Peters speaks hopefully of the prospects of the Republican party in the coming campaign. Mr. Peters is personally one of the most popular men in the House of Representatives, and no doubt with the experience which a few years will give him, will be one of the best legislators in that body.

—The Chicago correspondent of the Portland Star makes the following sensible remarks on the nomination of Vice President:

Aside from "locality" no man will choose to say that a better choice than Colfax could have been made, and for one, I am heartily glad that the 'rule' or the 'practice' has for once been broken in upon. It had never a respectable support in reason, and 'the principle' if ever it had any principle was outrageously wrong. Nominating men from an obligation to do something for a section has killed every party up to this time, and it argues something valuable to the Republicans that they have broken over the rule, even if they blundered into it.

By Telegraph.

The Senate voted on the 2d and 3d articles of Impeachment Tuesday with the same result as before, 35 for conviction to 19 for acquittal. The Senate then adjourned.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.—The President received the following note yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington City, May 26th, 1868. }
SIR:—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senate present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department and have left the same and the books, archives, papers and property in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major General Townsend, the senior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MARRIED.

Ellsworth—May 26th, by Rev. Dr. Tenney, Mr. William Andrews, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Bessie J. Hall, of Ellsworth.
On the 26th inst. at the residence of W. H. Cheney, Esq., No. 89 Broadway, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. EDWARD N. BEAL, to Miss ANNA ELIZABETH BREWER.
The happy bridegroom was formerly an apprentice in the office of the American, and we are pleased to learn that he has won a most worthy and amiable bride. May no — of sorrow mar this happy — nor [] impede their pathway in life. May their lines run [] and without looking [] at each other; may they escape even a [] of misery; may they so live that when the angel from some bright [] puts forth his [] to welcome them from the shores of time, there will be no "pi" to "distribute," but with "clean proof," be prepared to "look up their forms," and "issue an extra" in the world of spirits.

DIED.

At his home in Franklin, May 9th, 1868, Mr. Joshua Jellison, aged about eighty years.

NOVELTY on the BRAIN!!

The Greatest Hit
—OF THE—
NINETEENTH CENTURY!
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
—IN THEIR—

New Parlor Entertainment,
from their Opera House in Boston. Received everywhere with enthusiasm and delight, and pronounced by all to be the
FUNNIEST, NEWEST, and most VERSA
TILE PERFORMANCE on the CONTINENT!

At LORD'S HALL,
Friday and Saturday Evenings,
May 29th and 30th,

Admission, 35 cents. - Reserved Seats, 50 cents
Doors open at 7. - To Commence at 8 o'clock.
17 Tickets for sale at WIGGIN & PARCHER'S
Drug Store.
H. E. PARMELEE, Agent.
2t 15

H. A. S.

The members of the Hancock Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the "Grand Jury room," in Ellsworth, on Saturday, June 27th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M. to see
First—If the society will vote to sell its Grounds in Ellsworth, and locate elsewhere.
Second—To see if the Society will vote to sell its property, pay its indebtedness and wind up its affairs.
Third—To see if the Society will vote to hold a Fair and Show this fall.
By order of the Trustees,
S. WASSON, Secretary.
Ellsworth, May 21st, 1868. 3w 19

Notice.

For a valuable consideration I hereby relinquish to my son Josiah Phillips, the remainder of his minority, as I shall claim none of his wages, nor pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
Nathan Phillips.
Attest, Wm. H. Sweeney.
North Ellsworth, May 20, 1868. 3w 19

COLLEY'S
ELASTIC COMPOSITION
PAINT.

Warranted WATER PROOF. The best paint for Wood, Iron, Tin, or Cloth. Will not crack, peel, or blister. T. B. GRANT, Portland, Ferry Village, Agent for Maine.
Also Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER CLOTHING
of all kinds. All orders strictly attended to.
3w 19

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his small farm at Trenton Point consisting of thirty-five acres, divided into tillage, pasturage and wood-land, on which is a good one and a half story house, a barn, and two wells of good water.
This place is pleasantly situated for one who likes a residence near the salt water, or wishes to "go a fishing," for pleasure or profit, and for a farmer or mechanic this is a very desirable one. For further information inquire of the subscriber near the premises, or at the office of A. F. BURNHAM, Esq., Ellsworth.

BENJ. F. HUCKINS.
Ellsworth, May 26th, 1868. 3w 19

Notice.

THE Hancock Conference of Congregational Churches will commence its Annual Session with the Church in Orland, at ten o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, June 2d. Preachers, Rev. A. E. Ives, Rev. George P. Tyler. Committee of Arrangements, Rev. G. N. Marden, Deacon John Buck.
3w 19 D. S. HIBBARD, Scribe.